



# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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No. 35

## ABOUT A BEE

(Nature Study for Young People)

BY EUGENE SECOR

### I

Here's a bee, my children, see?  
Gath'ring sweets for you and me.  
On Sir Dandy Lion's crown  
She is yellow, that was brown;  
Yellow with the golden dust  
Lent to her in solemn trust;  
Blossoms bart'ring gold for gold  
Thro' this dusty trader bold.  
Dandy Lion seeks a bride,  
Sends his off'rings far and wide  
By his trusty friend, the bee,  
And with honey pays the fee.

### II

See her double pairs of wings!  
And they are such perfect things—  
Airships are as poky snails  
Where she spreads her gauzy sails;  
While they're getting under way,  
Miles she'll go and call it play.

### III

Hairy legs are good for bees,  
Therefore she has six of these.  
She has baskets on her knees  
T' carry bread for baby bees.  
She has hooks upon her toes—  
Uses them to climb, and knows  
How to make a ladder where  
Others need a boost or stair.  
By these hooks bees hang like strings,  
Clasping others' legs or wings.

### IV

See her suck the honey up  
From Sir Dandy Lion's cup!  
Could you see her hollow tongue  
You'd imagine she is young,  
Sucking "lemon" thro' a straw—  
Finest drink you ever saw!  
Yes, but her's is ready-made,  
And beats any lemonade;  
Sugar'd just to suit her taste—  
Is it strange that she makes haste!  
She'll go home and tell the rest  
That she's Dandy Lion's guest;  
That he fills the golden cup

Ev'ry time she drinks it up.  
If you had a tongue like that  
Would you not throw up your hat?

### V

Notice those two prongs in front—  
They're put there so she won't bunt  
'Gainst her ma some moonless night  
When the stars are out of sight;  
She just feels her way along  
Thro' the dark and midst the throng.  
Feelers take the place of hands,  
When she meets her dearest friends,  
Reaches out as if to say,  
"Howdy do? Art well to-day?"  
Some wise men think they're her ears—  
(Feels the sound instead of hears).  
These same wise men say she smells  
All the fragrant lily-bells,  
All the clover fields in bloom,  
And the linden's choice perfume,  
Thro' these horn-like antennae—  
Useful, aren't they, to the bee?

### VI

But, you say, she has a sting  
That is not a pleasant thing.  
Yes, but roses, too, have briars,  
And too many fond desires  
Have a stinger at the end;  
Sometimes we, too, sting a friend;  
Shall we, then, demand of her  
All the virtues when we err?  
Stingers are for self-defense  
'Gainst attempts of violence.  
We, too, may defend our homes  
'Gainst whatever evil comes.  
She, like us, will sometimes use it,  
Sometimes in her heat abuse it,  
Never saying, "Please excuse it,"  
But she seldom fails to lose it.  
We may sting, and sting again,  
Tho' our friends are dead with pain.  
Stingers, children, are all right  
When they don't appear in sight.

—Northwestern Agriculturist,  
Forest City, Iowa.

# American Bee Journal

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J. L. Gandy, Humboldt, Nebr.

The breeder is surely a very fine one; her daughters do grandly.  
Campbell & West, Hartstown, Pa.

I had a queen of your last year which produced bees that beat anything ever seen in this part of the country.  
E. L. Messenger, New Haven, Conn.

The nuclei you sent J. A. Adams did just splendidly. Each colony stored at least 75 pounds of honey.  
F. P. Merritt, 13 Breckenridge St., Lexington, Ky.

A few years ago I bought a queen from you which proved to be the best I had for years.  
H. C. Shirley, Cashier of Liberty Bank, Liberty, S. C.

I have had the pleasure of seeing the results of your queens at Mr. George W. Stanley's apiary, at Seufftown, Ky., and that is why I am ordering this half dozen.  
C. W. Brenner, Newburg, Ind.

I bought a queen from a neighbor last year who said he got her from you. She made for me 191 sections of honey after July 4—the best my other queens did was 64 sections.  
C. E. Woodington, St. Anne, Ill.

With great respect I write to you in regard to your dealing and queens. If you want any references you can refer to me, as I can't recommend you too highly. Your queens are the best I ever saw. I have one hive of bees among my 45 colonies containing a queen from you that \$50 will not buy.  
Morris Coon, Route 2, Locke, N. Y.

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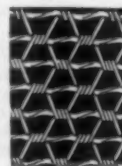
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## PROMPT SHIPMENTS

At this season of the year Supplies are wanted without delay. The crop is being harvested and must be put up for market. Shipping-cases and honey-packages of all kinds are in demand. We are in position to fill your orders with the greatest promptness. With full stocks at all branch houses and agents everywhere fully stocked, your order has best possible attention. Look over list below and find the branch or agent from whom you can obtain Root's Goods quickest and at the least transportation charges.

### SOME SPECIAL SEASONABLE SUPPLIES

#### Five-Gallon Square Cans

This is the favorite package for shipping extracted honey. There can be no shrinkage and consequent leakage, no taint to the honey as is often the case with wooden packages. The cans being square, economize space and are easily boxed.

As we have an overstock of cans for honey we make the following special prices on cans from Medina, to reduce stock. If ordered from any of our branches or agencies east of the Missouri River, add 5c a box or 50c per 100 cans to cover freight to those points.

No. in a box	Capacity of each Can		Price of		Weight of 1 box
	In gallons	In honey	1 box	10 boxes	
1	5-gallon can boxed.....	60 pounds	\$ 50	\$ 4 50	10 lbs.
2	5-gallon ".....	60 "	75	7 00	15 lbs.
10	1-gallon ".....	12 "	1 25	12 00	20 lbs.
12	¾-gallon ".....	6 "	1 25	12 00	20 lbs.
24	¾-gallon ".....	3 "	1 75	16 50	25 lbs.
100	1-gallon ".....	12 "	10 00	95 00	110 lbs.
100	¾-gallon ".....	6 "	8 00	75 00	80 lbs.
100	¾-gallon ".....	3 "	6 00	55 00	60 lbs.

In lots of 50 boxes or over we will furnish the 60-lb. cans, two in a case, at 85c a box.

#### Half-pound Tumblers

These are to supply the increasing demand for a cheap jar for holding one-half pound honey and retailing for 10c. We can supply these tumblers at \$4 a barrel holding 24 dozen. For less than a barrel we will repack for 25c per dozen, or put them up 4 dozen in a case ready to be reshipped when filled at \$1 per case; 10-case lots at 95c. At present these are in stock only at Medina.

#### No. 25 Glass Jar

This is a very neat, clear glass jar holding 1 pound of honey. We have sold this jar for years and in larger quantities than any other. Put up in reshipping cases of 2 dozen each. Prices same as the Simplex Jar.

#### Simplex Jar

The handsomest glass package on the market. Your honey in this package will find a place among the finest novelties on the grocery shelves. Create a demand for your honey by packing in the best possible manner.

We are now prepared to offer the Simplex and the No. 25 Jar put up in partitioned reshipping cases of 2 dozen each at \$1 per case; 10-case lots at 95c per case.

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 30, 1906

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### Fresh Blood in the Apiary

Experienced bee-keepers need no advice on this point. Some of the most successful with bees giving satisfactory service, have still thought it advisable to get fresh queens from a number of different sources, in hopes that something better might be found, or that the intermingling of new blood might infuse at least a little additional vigor. If, out of 8 queens bought, 5 proved inferior, there was no lamentation, provided the sixth proved at least a little better than the old stock.

There are thousands of bee-keepers going on from year to year with bees not up to the average, and yet never having made the slightest effort toward improvement. The investment of a few dollars, or even a single dollar, would be likely to yield a profit not to be despised. Suppose we figure a little. One of these men has such bees that in a series of years he has a yield of honey that yields him on the average a certain amount—say \$2.50 per colony. If he will spend a dollar for an untested queen, and requeen his apiary of 50 colonies with that blood, the likelihood is that instead of \$2.50 per colony he will have \$3. In many a case the increase would be a good deal more, and in some cases less. Let us, however, be very conservative, and estimate that the increase will only come a year after the purchase of his new queen. At 10 cents per colony, the gain on the 50 colonies would be \$5. In 5 years it would be \$25. Would he not consider it a profitable thing to have the investment of a dollar bring him in \$25 within 5 or 6 years? The average apiary, however, which has never before had fresh blood introduced can be pretty safely counted on to gain 5 times as much.

Neither should the figuring in this line be confined to those with stock away below the

average. Not many apiaries are stocked with bees of such character that fresh blood might not bring material gain. In any case it may be well worth while for many a reader to do a little figuring and thinking as to whether he might not do a profitable thing to make a little change in his stock; this without in the least conflicting with the thought that proper selection and breeding from the best in his own apiary is always in order.

### Co-operation Among Bee-keepers

In several parts of the country there seems to be a desire on the part of bee-keepers to benefit themselves through some plan of co-operative effort. This is an excellent idea.

There are two directions in which, so far, something has been attempted that promises success, and, in fact, has succeeded to an extent. One line is that of buying bee-supplies; and the other, marketing the honey crop.

As to buying bee-supplies, it certainly is a good plan for a number of local bee-keepers to club together, and have one of their number order for all, then on receipt of the goods distribute them. Or, if the local bee-keepers are not too widely scattered, they can form a bee-keepers' organization, then select some member as manager, and have him order supplies for all the members.

In either case, whoever is to do the ordering, can write to several manufacturers for prices on whatever goods are wanted. In that way, doubtless, almost wholesale prices could be secured, as it would be buying in large quantities or in something like a wholesale way. It seems to us that quantity should govern prices, and not the fact that a bee-keeper is a member of a certain organization. We should think that dealers and manufac-

turers would save themselves much trouble and annoyance, and could allow even lower prices, if goods are ordered in large quantities, and to be shipped to one place.

When it comes to selling honey, surely it is a splendid way for several producers to load a car; or, if a bee-keepers' association, to load several cars, rather than to sell and ship individually, and thus run the risk of more or less breakage and loss in shipping.

We believe that bee-keepers would do well to get together in local groups, and work at least the co-operation plans mentioned. Of course, when it comes to State or National co-operation among bee-keepers, that is a different matter. Bee-keepers are usually too much scattered over a State, or throughout the United States, to make much of a success of co-operation on such large scales, but if limited to localities we believe it could be done all right.

We used to think that something could be done in a national way to handle the honey crop. But there seems to be too much distrust existing ever to accomplish anything if a whole State, or the whole United States, were taken in on a co-operation plan. There are always some who are afraid the other fellow will make a nickel for himself in the deal, no matter how much he may have done to help put dollars into the pockets of all. But if a few local bee-keepers get together, where all are personally and intimately acquainted with each other, we believe a satisfactory business can be done for all who join in such co-operative effort.

We should be glad to hear from any who think they have really practical plans along these lines; and especially from those who may already have succeeded satisfactorily, if there are such.

### Where Best to Market Honey

Even though the present season has been rather unfavorable for a great many bee-keepers, no doubt there are others who have been more fortunate, and will have some honey to dispose of. In such latter cases the question will arise, Where can I sell honey to the best advantage?

Perhaps in the majority of instances the home market will prove best, especially where the honey crop is not a large one. It rarely

# American Bee Journal

ever pays to ship a small quantity of honey to a distant market. It would seem that a town of almost any size would be able to use nearly all the small quantities of honey produced near it, if the town people were properly approached and instructed as to the value of honey as a food. Of course, the price asked by the bee-keeper would be a reasonable one. The prices for comb honey in a retail way in such localities might be put at 2 or 3 cents per pound above the wholesale prices quoted in the market columns of the bee-papers. Of course, the retail price of extracted honey might well be at least double that quoted in the market reports. In reality, however, a pound of extracted honey is worth more for food than a pound of comb honey, as usually the weight of the section is included with the comb honey, and, of course, the wax in the comb which is of no real benefit to the consumer. Some people even think it a little detrimental, although we do not.

Where a bee-keeper has a large quantity of honey it often is impossible to sell it in a retail way in the home market, and so it must be shipped to some larger town or city. In such cases it might be best to send a trial crate of perhaps 100 or 200 pounds, put up in 12 or 24 pound shipping-cases, and 6 or 8 of these cases in a shipping-crate, first putting 4 or 6 inches of hay or straw in the bottom of the crate. After nailing a few boards across the top of the crate, 2 pieces of wood extending 4 or 6 inches beyond the ends of the crate should be nailed on the sides, even with the top of the crate, to be used as handles for the trainmen to take hold of.

Before shipping honey to a distant market every precaution should be taken to know that it is going to a well-known, reliable dealer.

While, of course, city people are as anxious to buy honey as any one, still we would urge small producers to sell their honey in the home market, if at all possible. We believe if a proper effort is put forth to do this, a larger financial amount will be realized. There are many bee-keepers who are unable to supply their local demand. They have gone about developing it in a successful and business-like manner, and simply have succeeded. What some have thus done others can also do.

The producer's name and address should always be on every package of honey sold in the home or local market. It is a great advantage also to distribute literature on the value of honey, telling how and where to keep it in the home, etc., in the local market. The more familiar consumers become with honey as a daily table food, the more of it we are certain they are going to use; but here is where the producer has a large job on his hands. He must educate his prospective consumers if he would reap the largest returns, or develop a good demand for his honey.

Where the producer is shipping his honey to a city market, the name and address should be omitted from both sections and shipping-cases, unless the dealer gives his permission for the name and address to appear. If a certain lot of honey sells well after the dealer receives it, you can rest assured that he will not forget the man who produced it, and will

arrange to take his honey every year. So it is not necessary for the producer to have his name and address on honey shipped to the city market. Many a honey-dealer would not handle any honey with the producer's name on it, for the simple reason that he (the dealer) is working to build up a trade for himself, and not directly for the producer. When we were in the honey-business we found that if we left the name and address of the producer on any case of honey, the dealer would sometimes try to buy his honey direct

the next year from the producer, and thus cut us out of the deal altogether. This, of course, was not very encouraging to us after we had gone to considerable expense in building up a trade in honey. Other dealers have had the same experience, and of course profited by the lesson learned, as we did. However, as before stated, in the local honey market the name and address of the producer should always be put upon his goods; that is, where the producer retails it himself or sells direct to consumers.



## Miscellaneous News - Items

**Mr. Orel L. Hershisier**, of Buffalo, one of the leading bee-keepers of New York State, made us an office call Aug. 18. He reports a very short crop of honey from his 300 colonies of bees. His two small children, that were similarly burned during the past few months, are recovering nicely. Mr. H. has several apiarian inventions of considerable merit, among them being a combined bottom-board and hive-stand, an entrance bee-feeder, and a wax-extractor. Bee-keepers will learn more about these things later on.

### National Report Bound in Cloth.—

Mr. Grant Stanley asks this question:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL—

Why not have the report of the National Bee-Keepers' Convention bound in cloth, so it will come to its members in a condition that it can be read and kept for future reference?

GRANT STANLEY.

We know of no reason why it can not be so bound, unless it is a question of extra expense. You see, an association can't do everything on an annual membership fee of only \$1.00, and perhaps in a majority of cases only 50 cents, where a local association joins the National in a body. The extra cost of cloth binding and postage would be about 20 cents per copy. Of course it is worth it, when it comes to handling, reading and preserving the Annual Report.

Perhaps the Board of Directors of the National will consider this matter when getting out the Report of the San Antonio convention.

**National Financial Condition.**—General Manager N. E. France, of Platteville, Wis., has sent us a financial statement dated Aug. 20, 1906, showing the condition of the treasury of the National Bee-Keepers' Association at that date. He has received in dues \$697 since Nov. 1, 1905, 710 members paying 50 cents each through local associations, and 342 individual memberships at \$1.00 each. For advertising in the last Annual Report, he received \$144.50. There was cash on hand Nov. 1, 1905, \$1252.

The total expenses from Nov. 1, 1905, to

Aug. 20, 1906, were \$1395.36. There was on hand Aug. 20, 1906, \$698.

The Honey-Producers' League Fund of \$1408.27 is held separate, having been raised for special purposes.

The last Annual Report cost \$831.80 for 3000 copies, or about 28 cents each, postpaid. A crop report sent to the membership cost \$75; reporting the last National Convention, \$100; printing and mailing, \$456.80; and postage and express charges, \$200.

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Association does quite a business, for which he is paid a very small amount—hardly to be called a salary. In fact, there are few bee-keepers so situated that they could take care of the interests of the National as does Mr. France. We don't know just what the exact membership is now, but it is likely somewhere around 2000. It ought to be 20,000, at the very least.

**The Apiarist**—a monthly bee-paper, edited by C. S. Phillips, of Waco, Tex.—has been coming to our desk for a few months. As it has been so urgently asking for notice, we simply must announce its birth. We expected Mr. Scholl to mention The Apiarist in the department of "Southern Beedom," which he was conducting in this Journal, and even suggested that he do so. But as he has not done it, we give this paragraph. We may say further, that with the exception of some discourteous references to the American Bee Journal for not announcing its advent sooner, the contents of The Apiarist are very good indeed. It is also nicely gotten up, and should have a large circulation. We wish it much success. The subscription price is \$1.00 a year.

**Getting Subscriptions at Fairs.**—The season of annual fairs will soon be here. Perhaps some of our readers would like to take subscriptions for the American Bee Journal at their local fairs. If so, kindly write us for terms and sample copies (telling how many wanted). We would like to have one or more representatives at each fair





## Queens—How Many Eggs Do They Lay?

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE

A correspondent wishes me to tell, through the columns of the American Bee Journal, about how many eggs the ordinary queen of the honey-bee will lay. He says he has a neighbor bee-keeper who claims that a queen will lay about 100,000 eggs in a year, and when laying that many she will become worthless at the end of the second year. And in his giving the name of his neighbor, I recognize the name as one of our men who is often seen at bee-conventions, and who takes an active part therein, so that it may be well to say a few words on this subject, for in such sayings as these harm may come to those not used to thinking and experimenting for themselves in these matters. From such ideas as this, there is little doubt but that the notion has prevailed—which has been so common during the late past—that all queens should be superseded when they are 2 years old.

Now, the superseding of all queens as soon as they are 2 years old is quite a task, even if it were necessary, but when we come to consider that, with the rank and file of bee-keepers, most queens are as good the third year as the second, while very many queens prove good the fourth year, unless the apiarist uses such strenuous plans that they are over-worked, we see the waste of time it is to go through all this work simply for the reason that some unthinking person (unthinking along this line) has recommended such a course. To be sure, each person should think and act for himself, but most beginners in bee-keeping think what they read and hear on apicultural subjects must be right, or very nearly so, at least. Therefore, it is always well to use due caution in writing and speaking, so that we do not give voice to that which is misleading.

Now let us look into the matter a little. I have used during the past as small a brood-chamber as any one in the United States, the same holding only 9 Gallup frames, and having a capacity of about 800 square inches of brood-comb space. This comb is kept pretty well filled from the first of June to the middle of August, or for about 75 days. As there are about 50 cells of worker-size to every square inch of comb, the queen must lay about 40,000 eggs every 21 days (that being the time it takes to perfect a worker-bee from the time the egg is laid by the queen), or about 142,000 bees in the 75 days.

Now all good colonies, when wintered on the summer stands, will begin rearing brood during the month of January, and by taking the average increase of eggs laid from then to the first of June, and the decrease from the middle of August till the end of the breeding season, which is about Oct. 1 with us, we have about 100,000 more, or about 242,000 for the year. If this is the case with a small brood-chamber, it will be seen that still more bees would be reared in a large brood-chamber of nearly double this capacity, such as is used and recommended by the Dadants and others; and how any one can come to the conclusion that 100,000 is the number of eggs a queen will lay in one year, and that she will be worthless at the end of 2 years when laying at that rate, is something that I can not understand, only by way of concluding that he is not a close experimenter, or else does not stop to weigh what he says.

With my small brood-chambers queens average good and prolific for 3 years, some doing good work even in their fifth year; but as a few will fail in their third year we will call it only 3 years that they will keep up this rate of laying. This would give 726,000 eggs as the number laid by the queen during her lifetime, on an average, and with only average queens, instead of 200,000 as was given by the bee-keeper to our correspondent.

If I am correct, and I believe I am, from many experiments I have conducted, it will be seen that if a queen laid only 100,000 eggs a year, she would be good for 7 years. And if this is so, then we can see the extreme folly in the recommendation to supersede all queens during the fall of the second year of their life.

If we are using a system of strenuous work for the queen, as is the one who uses a 10-frame Langstroth hive, and coaxes the queen to fill every available cell with brood, then there is some propriety in the argument that a queen may not prove good longer than 2 years. With the plan I am now using for the production of comb honey without swarming, using 10-frame Langstroth hives to accomplish such results, the queens in these hives lay nearly as many eggs in 2 years as they will in 4 years in the small brood-chambers of only 9 Gallup frames. But even in this case, the bees take care of the queen-matter very largely, for the Italian bees will usually supersede their queen during August, when she has begun failing, or seems likely to fail before the end of another honey season arrives.

Where any bee-keeper lives in a locality in which the bees are liable to

hold on to their queens after their usefulness is past, as to the production of eggs, then it would be advisable for him to take this matter in his own hands, and supersede all failing, or those liable to fail, at the proper time. But let each one be sure of the inside workings of the hive, knowing what is going on there, so that he can work as intelligently along this line as he does with his stock of poultry, sheep, cattle, or any other thing with which he is familiar.

It is a strange thing that possesses the heads and minds of most beginners in bee-keeping, that they need not be as familiar with the bees as they are with other stock and things. Let us get away from such ideas.

Borodino, N. Y.

## No. 17—Dadant Methods of Honey-Production

BY C. P. DADANT

In connection with the question of hive-ventilation, which I mentioned in a previous number, it may be well to consider the matter of artificial shade or shelter for the hives. In this, as in ventilation, the question of latitude is of some importance. In countries like France, England, Germany or Canada, above the 45th degree of latitude, the sun shines at an angle which renders it much less dangerous in hot summer days than it is in the Mississippi Valley, for I must acknowledge that, although we are living in one of the most fertile countries in the world, yet we find here, so to speak, the heat of Africa during the summer, and the cold of Siberia during the winter.

I have kept bees in large numbers in about 15 different spots, some in the shade of thick timber, some under apple-trees, under grapevines, in the open fields, and under artificial sheds. We have had hives without any shelter whatever, others with a thin board-roof, and others with very substantial rain-and-sun shelters. The first hives we used were unpainted, and there was only the thickness of 2 ordinary  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch boards between the combs and the sun exposure. We soon tired of this. The sun warps the boards, checks them, and allows the rain to beat in when a sudden storm comes. A hive-top made of ordinary lumber, even though clear of knots, will last but a few years. Painting helps it, but the careful man who wishes to preserve things in good order soon gets tired of seeing his hive-tops defaced by the changes from sun to rain and snow.

Some leading apiarists use tin tops for the hives. This is the only thing that will retain the hive's good shape, and will keep out moisture. But it must be placed over some heavy felt paper or other non-conducting material, or the tin would increase the danger from heat to the frail combs when they are loaded with honey.

My brother-in-law, Mr. E. J. Baxter, who has followed our methods for some 30 years, has roofs made after the pattern formerly contrived by my father. (See cut.) These roofs are graceful, and change the looks of a hive from a box to a diminutive dwelling. But

## American Bee Journal

they are easily blown off when in an exposed situation. Besides, they are expensive. We have at all times plenty of boxes in which we have received beeswax or other articles, and which have no longer any use. The

look twice before setting anything down, for fear of seeing it slide to the foot of the hill. The roof, with one side higher than the other, is of help in such a spot.

To give the reader an idea of how



DADANT HIVE-ROOF FOR SHADE AND VENTILATION.

largest of these boxes are knocked to pieces each year and made into flat roofs, by cleating them on two cross-pieces, one of which is shallower than the other, in order to give the roof a little slope. Any dry-goods box will make six roofs. If the roof is used at once when the hive is first brought to the apiary, very little damage will be suffered by it from the inclemencies of the weather, whether heat, rain or cold. Even when these roofs are not water-tight, which is the rule rather than the exception, they leak only in spots, and the greater portion of the moisture from the atmosphere is warded off. But what is of more importance is that the direct rays of the sun are entirely intercepted. This is the principal advantage of a roof over a tight hive-top made of either tin or other water-proof material.

We aim to make these roofs at least 6 or 8 inches longer than the hive-top, so that the entrance and alighting-board are both shaded and sheltered in most circumstances. In the winter the snow is very often kept off the alighting-board, owing to the projection of the roof. If a thaw sets in, when there is snow on the ground, and the bees show signs of taking flight, we throw the roofs down, bottom side up, in front of each hive. It gives the rays of the sun a better chance to warm the colony, and procures a clean alighting place of good size to the flying bees, which are often so dazzled by the snow that they go but a very short distance without alighting.

A flat roof has often proved useful to me, in setting down a super or a hive, when the apiary was in an uneven spot, or in a steep slope, for I have kept bees in a spot where one had to

indifferent material may be used to make roofs, I will say that at a time when we bought beeswax in sugar

hogsheads from the Southern dealers, we had accumulated a number of these hogsheads which were at a discount until I concluded to try to make them into roofs. The staves, which had to be ripped in two, also had to be ripped to even widths, as each stave was wider in the middle than at the ends. But as they were made of cypress, a very lasting wood, I even now occasionally come across one of those roofs, still in use as a sun-shelter.

Some one suggests to me that, when the hives are in the shade of trees, the roof is less needed. This is an error. In the sun, the dampness caused by steady rains is soon evaporated. In the shade of trees it remains for days. We have more need for a rain-proof roof in a shaded apiary than in one which is exposed to the broad sunlight. In the latter place, anything that breaks the rays of the summer sun is sufficient to preserve the hives, especially if their tops are painted.

Another advantage I find to a movable roof, is when a sleet or wet snow has fallen and is thawing slowly and dripping water about the edges of the hives. If the cover is a movable roof, we do away with the annoyance at once by removing it temporarily, while the bee-keeper whose hives have no roof, must let the water slowly drip, or at great trouble scrape off the melting ice or icy snow.

The cost of roofs such as I recommend and use is a trifle, not worth considering. But the apiarist who wants an elegant apiary will prefer the roofs that Mr. Baxter uses.

Hamilton, Ill.



Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

### "A Few Words for the Would-Be Bee-Farmer"

A clipping from the Chicago Daily News has been received which is of interest in more than one way. It is taken from the department conducted by Marion Harland, whose writings have been read with interest in thousands of households for many a year. It reads as follows:

Our valued correspondent, "H. T. G.," herballist, M. D. and benefactor in general to all who need practical counsel, has a few words in season for the would-be bee-farmer:

"About bees—I have none for sale or to buy. Studying with a man who built up 150 stands in 5 years out of others' failures, I find this, that to avoid fakirs read books. Then salt the books heavily before digesting, to get the truth; for good book-writers are poor bee-keepers. Those who get rich on bee-keeping only instruct confidential friends who work with them and get their sympathy. I

learned this—that the expense exceeds the profit unless you put your whole time directly with the business and plenty of cash. Competition has lowered the price, and ignorant competitors keep diseased bees and scrubs to mix with a good apiary. Laws are not yet stringent enough for protection. My friend says that you must have an expensive beecellar for winter. (He saved all his bees last winter and others lost heavily.) Also you must have a large number, so as to trade brood-combs for honey-combs, as an equal quantity of each is necessary. Bees mismanage as humans do. The intelligence required to prosper with bees would win in other occupations. But the work does cure nervous, overdone people. Average income is \$2 per hive a year. Experts may make \$30, sometimes. Colonies and hives cost from \$5 to \$20 each, complete. With risk of loss this is small profit. He says he prefers to buy his bees and produce only honey to sell rather than to produce his own swarms. He prevents swarming and keeps his colonies as large as he can. A weak colony is a loss. It takes them all to keep house and none left to gather honey. He says it ages the bees too



# American Bee Journal

fast to rob their honey and substitute sugar. Old bees eat their heads off and die; young ones eat no more and work later to replace old stores.—H. T. G., M. D."

On the margin of the clipping the sender has written, "What do you call this?" Those two punctuation marks at the end of the question are very suggestive of the state of mind of one who attempts to classify the clipping. Marion Harland is one of the best-informed women living, wholesome in her teachings, and exceptionally reliable. Evidently, however, she is not a practical bee-keeper, and gets her information at second-hand from "H. T. G.," who, in his turn, deals out second-hand information.

The whole thing bears evidence of a sincere desire to help, on the part of one who has such superficial information that error is curiously intermingled with truth in such way as to be untangled from the truth with difficulty. "H. T. G." is confessedly not a bee-keeper, but has been coached by "a man who built up 150 stands in 5 years out of others' failures." Passing by the question whether a hive with bees in it stood on each one of the 150 stands, one can not help wondering just how that building up on the failures of others was done, and whether there was any success on the part of the "man" himself that would warrant H. T. G. in depending upon him for instruction.

To avoid fakirs read books, and mistrust much that is in the books, because they were written by men who didn't know what they were writing about. Rather a discouraging outlook, isn't it? "Those who get rich on bee-keeping" won't tell, except to the few in the inner circle. What a libel on the many successful bee-keepers who have

no secrets, and who cheerfully give the benefit of their experience to all and sundry!

"The expense exceeds the profit unless you put your whole time directly with the business and plenty of cash." That cuts out nearly all of us sisters, doesn't it? How many of us put our whole time directly with the business? Or, for that matter, how many of the brothers, either? Is there one in a hundred?

An expensive cellar must be had, and in order to be able to swap one for the other there must be an equal number of brood-combs and honey-combs—wonder just what can be meant by that. Well, go on and make your own comments on the rest.

Among the things said that are all right stands one sentence that, coming from the pen of an evidently candid M. D., may be considered as spoken with authority: "But the work does cure nervous, overdone people."

## Honey in Green Salads

Here is something given in *Praktischer Wegweiser fuer Bienenzuechter* by Emma Freyhoff, presumably a member of the family of the editor, Herr Ed Freyhoff:

Have the respected housekeepers tried using honey instead of sugar in the preparation of green salads as a daily food for the hot weather? Try it once, if you wish to bring to the table something especially good for your folks. Beat up honey with vinegar to taste, pour it over the salad previously provided with oil, mix it lightly through, and it will have an exceedingly fine and pleasant flavor.



Conducted by MORLEY PETTIT, Villa Nova, Ont.

## More Ontario Honey-Crop Reports

Martin Emigh, Holbrook, July 10.—Clover honey is nearly a failure. Basswood is just coming out. I don't expect much.

U. H. Bowen, Niagara Falls, July 10.—The honey crop is a failure. As we have no fall flow here, we will have to feed for winter.

Edwin Trinder, Simcoe, July 10.—I am not in an alsike district. We have only white clover. I have not taken any honey off yet, but it is about ready now. My bees are working well, and are in good shape. I have had only 4 swarms so far. I gave the bees plenty of room.

F. A. Gemmill, London, July 14.—No, there will be little or no white honey in this section this year.

John L. Grosjean, Brookside, July 16.—The honey crop is not very good, but if this week keeps as fine as last, we will have a medium yield.

J. A. Munroe, Munroe Mills, July 13.—White honey is a failure here. The prospects for dark honey are very poor.

A. C. McTavish, Carleton Place, July 14.—Clover honey is a failure. Basswood bloom is plentiful, but later than usual.

Alex Taylor, Paris, July 16.—The honey crop is very poor. I will not have more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a crop.

James Martin, Hillsdale, July 13.—I do not expect  $\frac{1}{2}$  a crop. Plenty of bloom, but the weather has been bad.

James Storer, Lindsay, July 15.—I do not expect over  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a crop of white honey, although we will have one week more before the fall honey comes in; and I do not know

any other bee-keeper around here that will have any more honey than I have.

J. J. Hurley, Brantford, July 10.—The flow here is only  $\frac{1}{2}$  of what it should be. The bees will average about 50 pounds to the colony. Basswood ought to be good, although I do not expect much from it. I fear, on the whole, that the honey crop will be very poor this year.

John Newton, Thamesford.—White honey will also be a very short crop. At present the bees are working well on the basswood, which, I think, will help us out a little.

John Murphy, Silver Hill, July 16.—White honey is a failure here. The basswood has been in bloom for a week. It is very full of honey, and there was lots of white clover for my bees to work on. They came through all right, none having died during the winter or spring. I put on supers the middle of June, so as to give them lots of room, as I don't want any swarming. I have had none so far.

J. H. Thomson, Britannia, July 16.—We are all in about the same boat. I had 140 colonies, spring count, and place the crop at 20 pounds per colony, and will have to feed heavily in September, as we have no fall flow. Others around here report no honey.

George Wood, Wesley, July 18.—This breezy upland country is not a first-class honey district. It is too windy, and too cool as a rule, but I struck it right this season. The bees were in a starving condition up to June 23, when the weather turned warmer, and for 3 weeks we have had the best flow from clover I ever saw in this district. The heavy rain on Monday, July 16, stopped the flow, and the season is evidently over. The nights are cool, almost frosty. I have not done any extracting yet. Last year I got only 25 pounds per colony. I expect at least twice, and possibly three times, that amount this year.

Chas. Blake, Donaldson, July 12.—Clover is still giving a nice flow, but it has not been much, as we have had a lot of rain. Basswood is just opening to-day, so I may have 40 or 50 pounds to the colony, spring count.

John Langdon, Kingston, July 14.—The outlook is not good here. I have taken no honey yet, but have tried to keep the bees together this year. Some are up 3 and 4 stories high. Some colonies in 10-frame hives have their frames  $\frac{1}{2}$ -sealed over; some not much. Basswood and thistle are just opening. I do not expect much.

Austin Walsh, Youngs Point, July 12.—I have 17 colonies, and have taken about 25 pounds of honey per colony, mostly comb. This is a very small crop. There are very few bees besides my own in this section.

F. W. Whiteside, Little Britain, July 12.—I have extracted from 4 yards to-day. I got 3 cans from 66 colonies; yesterday, 5 cans from 75; Saturday, 2 cans from 60; and 3 cans from 90 in the home yard on Monday; 1 can from 20 on Tuesday—or an average of 3 pounds per colony all around. Basswood may possibly yield once more, and buckwheat may yield this year again, but we would better be ready for the worst and feed barrels of sugar next September and October.

L. Wheeler, Brussels, July 14.—The honey crop here is a failure also.

J. K. Darling, Almonte, July 27.—Honey here is a short crop as well, but not quite a total failure. Not as much swarming with me as in other years. Colonies are strong.

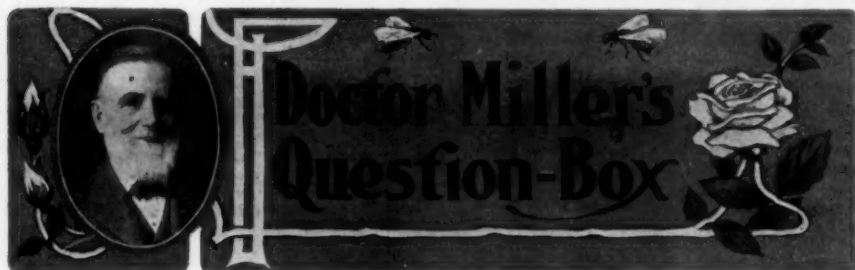
E. A. Charlton, Parkhill, July 28.—Clover was a total failure here, and basswood fair.

E. F. Robinson, Victoria, July 25.—The honey crop in this section of British Columbia amounts to nothing. I can count on the fingers of one hand all the bee-keepers who have over 15 colonies each. As there is no organization among them it is a personal matter to get at their probable crop, but it is none too large, for the country is a poor bee-field. In the upper country of the mainland of British Columbia it is better, but it is often from 30 to 50 miles to a railway. Around

# American Bee Journal

Victoria the season opened well, but a very bad freeze (2 inches of ice) came along in May when everything was growing and full of sap, so everything was long in recovering. The bees especially had a bad time of it. In fact, I never had seen bees so slow to build up; and as our springs here are windy, cool and dry, followed with dry summers, you can guess the result from a bee-keeper's stand-

point. I should estimate the yield around Victoria at about 25 pounds per colony, spring count. My colonies, which are 28 miles out of town, will average about 45 pounds each from clover and from willow-weed, which they are now working on. Outside of California, I think Ontario can hold her own for quantity and quality one year with another.



Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to  
DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.  
Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

## Probably Superseding the Queen

On opening one of my hives to-day for the purpose of substituting a new queen for the old one, I was unable to find any queen. The hive was a 2-story, and had sealed brood in both stories—more in the top than bottom, as a great deal of that in the bottom had hatched. Only 2 or 3 frames contained any unsealed brood or eggs, and those only a very little; but there were several queen-cells started, and as the bees were placed in a new hive July 9 (I think it was), not over a month ago anyway, I decided the old queen must have died. Was I right?

MAINE.

ANSWER.—Very likely you are right; but it's one of the cases when it's very hard to be positive. The fact that you could find no queen is not positive proof, for the most expert finder of queens may fail in some cases. You say, "Only 2 or 3 frames contained any unsealed brood or eggs, and those only a very little." That doesn't say positively that eggs were present, but from the way you say it, I rather understand there were at least a few eggs. If so, a queen was present not less than 3 days before. At any rate, she was there within 8 or 9 days, and the small amount of unsealed brood, if it was in all stages, points to a failing queen. She could not have been gone many days, and it is entirely possible that she was there when you failed to find her, for when a queen is to be superseded she generally remains until her successor emerges.

## Building Up and Wintering a Nucleus—Introducing Queens

I have 8 colonies of bees—3 black and the rest Italians. I have also one 4-frame nucleus with a tested queen, just introduced. It has been robbed until there is about a pint of bees left. The queen has brood in patches as large as a hand on all 4 frames.

1. Can I build them up for winter? If so, how?
2. How can I unite them with one of the black colonies, saving the tested queen?
3. Is it possible to winter a 4-frame nucleus packed with chaff in an outside case on the summer stand?
4. What is the best and easiest way of introducing an Italian queen to a strong black colony now?

One of my colonies has stored 50 pounds of surplus honey, while the others have done nothing.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ANSWERS.—1. With 9 colonies to help there ought to be no trouble about building up,

provided you can induce the robber-bees to let them alone. That must be your first care, and it will be well to avoid opening the hive except in the morning or evening at a time when bees are not flying, and to keep the entrance closed so that only a bee or two can pass at a time. The first part of the work is the hardest. The brood is now scattered in 4 frames, each frame, as I understand it, having a patch of brood as large as one's hand. Probably there isn't as much in the 4 frames as in a single frame well filled, and the bees could take care of it a good deal better if it were in one frame. So take out 2 of the frames, and put in the middle a frame taken from some other colony, the brood being nearly all sealed in the frame given. Perhaps there are not enough bees to cover so much brood, in which case you will take away all 4 of their frames, giving them the single frame filled with sealed brood, and 2 or 3 frames with more or less honey. A week later there ought to be enough bees so you can swap their single frame for 2 frames well filled with sealed brood, unless the brood was too young in the frame first given. You can help no little by having frames of sealed brood prepared in advance. At the time you give your first frame, put 2 frames filled with brood in an upper story over some strong colony, a queen-excluder between the 2 stories. A week later, as you will see, there will be little but sealed brood present. You can take this way of preparing all the brood you will want to use. To go back again, you first gave them a frame of sealed brood, and a week later you swapped this for 2 frames of sealed brood. Now, a week still later, you can swap these 2 for 3 filled frames, possibly for 4, being sure never in any case to give more than the bees can well cover. After you have got up to 3 or 4 brood, the way is easier. You can then, each week, without taking anything away, add a frame of brood, and you may give with it the bees adhering to it, for as it is in an upper story over an excluder, there is no danger of taking a queen, and, moreover, these bees in the upper story are mostly young bees with some degree of a feeling of queenlessness, so they are the best kind to give to a strange colony.

2. You can unite with a black colony by proceeding as advised in the answer to the previous question, using the black colony alone, and then after you have brought the nucleus up to 4 frames kill the black queen, 2 days later add 2 frames of brood and adhering bees, and in a day or more add the rest of the black colony.

3. It might succeed and it might not. Something depends upon the severity of the winter, and the sheltered location.

4. There is possibly no best way that is easiest, and no easiest way that is best. The

easiest way I know of is to dump the queen in the hive without any ceremony, and sometimes that may succeed, but it certainly can not be recommended as the best way. Perhaps the best way is to put the queen, without any bees unless it be some of her own bees, in a hive containing frames of sealed brood, much of it so far advanced that the young bees are just emerging from their cells, keeping the hive closed for 5 days in a place where the brood will not chill, then putting the hive on its stand and giving for a time an entrance so small that only a bee or two can pass at a time. That, however, can not be called the easiest way. Taking the spirit of your question, I may answer that a good and easy way is to follow the instructions usually sent with queens when shipped: Remove the queen from the hive, and at the same time put in the hive the cage with the new queen, allowing the bees to release her by eating out the plug of candy. A little more safety may be secured by putting the cage in the hive a day or more before removing the old queen, not allowing the bees to have access to the candy till the old queen is removed.

## Wood or Metal Splints and Wire for Staying Comb Foundation in Brood-Frames

I wish to ask in regard to staying foundation in brood-frames, under different conditions from your own—a deeper frame by 2 inches, and a warmer climate. Under these conditions do you think that your way of staying foundation would stand the test? I doubt if it would. Climatic conditions in the latitude of northern and central Illinois are quite different; hot spells are much more protracted in central Illinois, with much warmer nights. Hives that are kept well shaded will, sometimes, get too warm; in this condition the comb becomes soft and pliable, and loaded combs gradually incline to sag centrally.

Six years ago I adopted the "Draper-barn-Jumbo" hive—(I live in town and keep only a few colonies)—with horizontally wired frames. I now conclude that for this climate, and for deeper frames than the standard Langstroth, horizontal wiring is a complete failure; the strain comes largely on the light end-bars of the frame, and they "give," and the wires and comb naturally keep settling centrally when conditions favor.

It spoils a brood-frame to get out of shape; it is fortunate that some comb foundation is made with a full-size base, allowing for some contraction by sagging. Another trouble with sagged comb is that the bees remodel it into drone-comb in the lower corners. How little drone-comb will satisfy a colony's natural instinct for rearing drones, and prevent remodeling worker-cells?

If I were starting anew, I think I would adopt the standard depth Langstroth frame in preference to the "Jumbo."

A word more in regard to your manner of staying foundation: I surmise that if the splints were fastened to the top-bar of the frame, the comb would stand reasonable conditions in any climate.

I have been thinking that it would work to use zinc splints (black iron would answer just as well, though harder to work); these metal splints could be more readily fastened to the top-bar than the wooden ones. Propolis is a very valuable cement—far superior to pure wax; bees reinforce all their work with it. When warm it has strong adhesive power, much greater than wax.

SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—I have never tried foundation splints in anything deeper than the Langstroth frame, but I see no reason why they should not work with entire satisfaction in a frame 2 inches deeper. The lower part would be the same in either case, and increased depth could hardly make any difference in the upper part, for the splints do not allow the weight of the lower part to affect the upper part.

As to difference in temperature, we have



# American Bee Journal

hot days here, the thermometer keeping uncomfortably near 100 degrees (98 above zero the day I'm writing this); but the bees have a way of controlling the heat in the hive, so that in the brood-nest the temperature is much the same whether the outer air is 50 or 100. Yet before the days of wiring I've had combs melt down in shade so dense that the sun never shone on the hives, the dense shade preventing ventilation.

The drone-comb at the lower corners hardly comes from sagging, for you will readily see that at the lower corners the tension would be the same in a frame 2 inches deep as in one 12 inches deep. It is more likely that the drone-comb is built in the space at the corners that the foundation does not fill. Still, if the foundation should sag enough at the upper part to allow the lower part to strike the bottom-bar and double over, the bees would have a fair chance to build drone-cells on the convex surface—a chance they would be pretty likely to improve. With foundation splints this could not happen.

The question as to just how much drone-comb would satisfy a colony is not an easy one to answer. Under certain conditions a colony might build 20 percent of its comb with cells of drone size, whereas the same colony might not build a cell of drone-comb if its frames were filled with worker foundation. I have been in the habit of filling my frames entirely full of worker foundation, and whether the bees were satisfied or not I do not know; but I do know that they have built no drone-comb in such frames.

I question whether there would be any gain in fastening the splints to the top-bar. Mine are not so fastened, and I have never seen the slightest tendency to pulling down.

I'm not sure what you would expect to gain by using metal splints. It would be much the same as using wire, and unless the metal should be pretty heavy it would not have as much stiffness as the wood.



## Poor Honey Season—Drouth

This has been a poor honey season. My colonies were very strong and they gathered quite a great deal of honey. We have had very little rain since early in June. It is the worst drouth I ever knew. JOHN KING.  
Smith's Creek, N. B., Aug. 18.

## Not Over Half a Crop

I brought to Washington 4 colonies of bees from Minnesota the fall of 1903. In 1904 they averaged about 70 pounds of honey per colony; last year about 90 pounds, while this year we will not get over half a crop, as the honey season is practically ended. We are not troubled with swarming, for in 3 summers we have had only about 30 swarms altogether, with from 70 to 100 colonies in the yard. CHAS. W. SAGER.  
Belma, Wash., Aug. 9.

## Light Honey Crop

Bees were on the point of starving the latter part of June, owing to too much rain. The honey crop therefore was light. There will be no fall flow to speak of. JOHN J. PETERS.  
Granite Falls, Wash., Aug. 9.

## Bee-Season All Right

I have no fault to find with the bee-season this year, as it is the best here since 1897. We had honey from fruit-bloom, but skipped clover on account of rain, and basswood

showed itself, which was followed by sumac, with a very long season. Now buckwheat is blooming, and the bees are working on it the second time in 15 years. The crop is first-class so far. The asters will be coming on within a week, and they usually yield well. That will finish the honey season. South Salem, N. Y. T. H. KEELER.

## Getting Comb and Extracted Honey from the Same Colony

I have been somewhat interested in the paper read by Mr. Jas. A. Green before the National Bee-Keepers' Convention, and the discussion following it. His plan is one stumbled on by me a few years ago, and I am better satisfied the longer I use it, and it is the only one I succeeded in getting any honey from the last 2 years, and that was extracted. It is a consolation to find a specialist has been using it for years. I have been using 5-inch extracting and 4½-inch section supers promiscuously for 3 years, putting the first on as soon as the bees seemed to need them, and the latter later under them. Two years ago the honey was of such a character that it was not worth putting into sections—honey-dew, and not fit for table use.

Last year was another poor year, but the honey was of fair quality. The result was a few finished sections, but many unfinished, and many more unfinished or not commenced. This year, so far, I have twice as much as I got the two previous years, and if the flow does not stop too suddenly I think I shall get most of my sections finished, and finish up with extracting-frames; and if not ripened I will extract and feed back. But the trouble is to know when the flow is going to stop. I have been puzzled to know where they were getting their honey for the last month, though I have done my best to find out. If Mr. Dadant's oak theory does not solve it, it is still a mystery with me. I have examined the oak, but have found no indications of honey there. Perhaps the time for that is past. The white clover was abundant and they went to work on it, but soon quit it. The basswood is now in bloom, but they don't seem to be going for it very strongly. It did not seem to increase their working force much.

Dr. Miller does not get more unfinished sections than he wants for the next year for starters. I don't know how he keeps them from candying. I have had but little swarming, and one case out of the ordinary. I have my queens' wings clipped, and when the swarm came out I found the queen dead, and supposed she was killed in the swarming. I looked for them to swarm again (the swarm had gone back), but the next day they came out with a queen, alighted, and I hived them. I would like to have Dr. Miller's diagnosis of the case. Is it a case of supersedure?

Three years ago bees were starving between fruit-bloom and white clover, yet it was the best honey year we ever had, and we got nearly as much honey after basswood as before. So we see it is hard to predict the future. The unexpected is likely to happen at any time. J. C. ARMSTRONG.  
Marshalltown, Iowa, July 9.

## CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Southern Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 11 and 12, 1906, during the State Fair, on the Fair Grounds. All interested are invited to attend.

JUDSON HEARD, Sec. and Treas.  
J. J. WILDER, Pres.

National in Texas.—The National Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention Nov. 8, 9, and 10, 1906, in San Antonio, Texas. These dates occur at a time when the Texas Fair is in progress, and low rates will be in force, locally, for several hundreds of miles out of San Antonio, and, at the same time, there will be home-seekers' rates available from other parts of the country.

Flint, Mich. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

The Western Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the Court House (County Court room) at Galesburg, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 20, 1906. We have had such a very poor honey year that many are discouraged, but remember we have all the more need for a good, lively convention. The dry year of 1901 was followed by two exceptionally good years for bee-keepers. None of us was ready for them. Let's get all the information we can, and get ready for the good years that are coming. Messrs. C. P. Dadant, George W. York and J. Q. Smith have promised to be with us, and you will all be made welcome if you come. Don't miss this convention. Come and bring your wives with you. Meeting begins at 9 a.m. and lasts all day. J. E. JOHNSON, Pres.

E. D. WOODS, Sec.

Missouri.—The annual meeting of the Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Circuit Court Room at Marshall, Mo., Oct. 2 and 3, 1906. All bee-keepers are invited to attend and to join the Association. This is going to be an important meeting, as steps in preparing for the canvass of the State in the interest of the foul-brood bill to be brought before our Legislature at its session next January are to be considered. Elaborate preparations are being made by the Saline County Bee-Keepers' Club for the reception of bee-keepers, and badges are being prepared, and will be sent to all those applying for them to the undersigned Secretary, or to Mr. M. E. Tribble, at Marshall, Mo., Secretary of the Saline County Bee-Keepers' Club, to facilitate the reception committee in taking care of the bee-keepers on arrival of the trains. Hotel accommodations can be obtained at reasonable rates, or board and lodging can be secured at 50 or 75 cents per day at private boarding houses, for those who will write to Mr. Tribble, asking him to arrange for them. There are over 41,000 bee-keepers in Missouri. Let there be 1000 of them at Marshall, Oct. 2 and 3. ROBERT A. HOLKAMP, Sec.  
4263 Virginia St., St. Louis, Mo.

## Choice Queens

Caucasians—Untested, 75c; Tested, \$1.00. Italians and Carniolans—Untested, 60c; Tested, 75c. A postal card will bring my circular and full price-list for 1906.

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The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it. Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10c; or six for 25c. The American Bee Journal one year and 4 buttons for \$1.10. Address all orders to

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From an Indiana bee-keeper: "I have handled queens for 20 years, but the Golden you sent me is the largest, finest and most prolific I ever saw. Please send me 3 more as soon as possible."

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Plenty of these queens for you. Get good stock. A request will bring cage containing sample workers of any race we have.

Requeen now and have plenty of early brood next spring.

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3-band from Imported Dark Leather, Moore's Long-Tongue, or my own. Goldens from Laws, Doolittle's or my own. Caucasians and Carniolans from direct Imported.

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	Italians Before July 1st			After July 1st			CARNIOLANS			CAUCASIANS		
	1	6	12	1	6	12	1	6	12	1	6	12
Untested .....	\$.75	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$.60	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$.85	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$.95	\$5.00	\$8.50
Select Untested	1.00	5.00	9.00	.75	4.25	8.00	1.10	5.50	9.50	1.20	6.00	10.00
Tested .....	1.50	8.00	15.00	1.25	6.50	12.00	1.60	8.50	15.50	1.70	9.00	16.00
Select Tested ..	2.00	10.00	18.00	1.50	8.00	15.00	2.10	10.50	18.50	2.20	11.00	19.00

Straight 5-band Golden Breeders .....	\$10.00	1-frame Nucleus (no queen) .....	\$1.50
Select Golden Breeders .....	3.00	2-frame " " .....	2.00
" 3-band " .....	3.00	3-frame " " .....	2.50
" Carniolan " .....	3.10	4-frame " " .....	3.00
" Caucasian " .....	3.25	1 full colony without queen in 8-frame dovetailed hive .....	6.00

Bees by the pound in light shipping-boxes, \$1.00 per pound.

Select the Queen wanted, and add the price to the above prices.

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13Dtf

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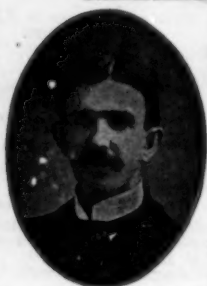
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We have three yards—two Italian and one Caucasian—and mean to meet the demand of the trade. Prices of Nuclei on application.

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## Honey and Beeswax

**CHICAGO, Aug. 6.**—There is now offered some good lots of comb honey, and while the trade in it is not active, it is taken at 15@16c for fancy, 14@15c for No. 1, 12@13c for fancy amber, and 8@10c for fancy dark. Extracted is slow of sale with prices according to quantity and quality. White extracted, 6 1/4@7 1/4c; amber, 5 1/4@6 1/4c; dark, 5@5 1/2c. Beeswax, 30c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

**TOLEDO, Aug. 20.**—The market on honey has not changed much since our last quotation. Bee-keepers seem to be holding their goods expecting large prices. Fancy white comb brings in a retail way 16@17c; No. 1, 15@16c, with no demand for dark. Extracted white clover, in barrels and cans, brings 6 1/4@7c; but very little has been offered as yet. Beeswax, 26@28c.

GRIGGS BROS.

**INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.**—Fancy white comb brings 16@17c readily; No. 1, white, 2c less per pound; the demand is not supplied, but higher prices would decrease the demand. Best grades of extracted honey bring 8@9c. Good average beeswax sells here at \$33 per 100 pounds.

WALTER S. POWDER.

**PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.**—Advices from different points are rather conflicting in regard to the honey crop this season, and, consequently, there is no market price established. Some new arrivals of comb honey sell at 13@15c, according to quality, and extracted at 6@7c. Beeswax firm, 28c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission.

WM. A. SELSER.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 18.**—There is a good demand for new crop comb honey, but arrivals are very small as yet, and will continue so for a week or two to come. We quote fancy white at 15c; No. 1 white at 14c; No. 2 white at 12c; it is too early as yet for dark or buckwheat. Extracted is in good demand at 6 1/4@7c for white, 6c for light amber, and 5@5 1/2c for dark. Southern, common average grade, 50@55c per gallon; better grades at 60@65c. Beeswax firm at 30c.

HILDBRITH & SUGELKEN

**CINCINNATI, July 21.**—We are having new comb honey to arrive and it finds ready sale; fancy white at 14 1/2c; and No. 1 at 13 1/2c. Extracted, white clover, in barrels, at 7 1/4c; in cans, 8 1/4c; amber, 5 1/4@5 1/2c. Beeswax, 30c.

C. H. W. WEBER.

## Headquarters for Bee-Supplies

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White Clover Extracted and Comb. Mail sample and state lowest price expected, delivered in Cincinnati. We pay cash on delivery.

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the **GOLDEN YELLOWS, CARNIOLANS, RED CLOVERS and CAUCASIANS.**

For prices, refer to my catalog, page 29.

**C. H. W. WEBER** CINCINNATI  
... OHIO ...

Office and Salesrooms, 2146-48 Central Ave. Warehouses, Freeman and Central Aves.

**KANSAS CITY, Aug. 20.**—The demand for comb honey is improving, but receipts light. No new extracted in the market. We quote No. 1 white 24-section cases, \$3; No. 2 white and amber 24-section cases, \$2.75. Extracted, 5 1/4@6c. Beeswax, 25c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

**DENVER, July 30.**—Some small lots of new comb honey coming in now; crop promises to be light. At the present we are selling No. 1 white at \$3.25 per case of 24 sections; No. 2 at \$3. We are paying 24c per pound for clean yellow wax delivered here.

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